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Activities/Research and Scientific

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1945 and earlier

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1. Q. Describe the institute where you studied. What subjects were offered?
- A. At the Ukrainian Technical Husbandry Institute, Munich, Germany, there were approximately 25 professors in the veterinary and agriculture departments. There were approximately 60 students engaged in the study of veterinary medicine. There were four pre-clinical semesters of study and four clinical semesters. Classes were held six days a week for about six hours per day. Pre-clinical subjects studied were:

Anatomy - theoretical and practical
 Inorganic Chemistry - theoretical and practical
 Organic Chemistry - theoretical and practical
 Physics - theoretical and practical
 Botany - theoretical and practical
 Zoology - theoretical and practical
 Histology - theoretical and practical
 Physiology - general and specific
 Pathology - general and specific
 Bacteriology - general and specific
 Parasitology - general and specific
 Plant Husbandry
 Animal Husbandry
 Zoological Hygiene
 Physiological Chemistry - theoretical and practical

Clinical subjects studied were:

Diagnostics
 Prepedeptica
 Surgery - general and specific
 Pharmacology
 Pathological Anatomy

Internal Diseases
 Hygiene of Meat
 Obstetrics
 Autopsy
 Orthopedics
 Ophthalmology
 Nutrition
 Statutes and Laws of Veterinary Medicine
 Prescription Writing

2. Q. Give as complete a description as possible of the institutions where you worked.

A. During the occupation, 1940-1942, the packing houses in the Lodz District were town-owned. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses were slaughtered in these packing houses. There was a sanitary division for the sick and infected animals and one inspection division for hogs only. Each hog was examined for trichinosis. This particular inspection is not done in the US, but we think it should be. There was a bacteriological division in the slaughter houses which was in charge of meat inspection. Meat inspection is similar to US meat inspections with the exception of the additional hog inspection. The most dangerous organisms found were from the paratyphus group.

During the years from 1942 to 1944 a bacteriological laboratory was established in Lodz. All samples in the Lodz District are sent to this laboratory for bacteriological and pharmaceutical inspection.

3. Q. Prior to 1940, which fields of research were receiving the most emphasis?

A. Nutrition and pharmacology were receiving the most emphasis.

4. Q. Name the most prominent men in the fields of research. If possible, state where they are now located and the institute or university with which they are affiliated.

A. Prof (fnu) Gregoranka - Plant and Animal Husbandry. Last we heard, he was in Munich.

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Petro Andruskiy, a professor and doctor of bacteriology and animal diseases. He was educated in Leningrad and is now approximately 60 years old. His present whereabouts is unknown.

Dr (fnu) Szyslak - Veterinary Medicine. He is now approximately 40 years old. He was educated in Warsaw and specialized in bacteriology. Present whereabouts unknown.

Dr (fnu) Danowski, approximately 45 years old, was educated in Warsaw and is a specialist in bacteriology. To our knowledge he is still in Warsaw.

Stefan Gajczyk, a doctor of veterinary medicine educated in Lvov. He is approximately 55 years old. He was still in Lvov the last we heard.

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5. Q. Give the name, and a complete description if possible, of scientific or technical personnel, instructors, etc, with whom you came in contact as employee, student, or socially

A. Professor (fau) Hemilreich - Internal Diseases and Diagnostics. He may now be in Australia.

Mrs (fau) Hemilreich - Physiological chemistry
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Prof (fau) Gregorovich - Plant and Animal Husbandry, Hygiene of milk, nutrition, and Obstetrics.
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Prof (fau) Rozimovska - Physiology. He is in New York.

Dr Bachinsky - Ophthalmology. He is somewhere in the US.

Dr (fau) Zurkov - surgery. Deceased.

Prof (fau) Archimovich - Botany. He is in Madrid.

Prof Ivan Boghin - Pathology, Pathological anatomy. He now lives in Detroit, Michigan.

Dr (fau) Semkiw - Propedeutics, Autopsy. He is somewhere in the US.
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6. Q. Give details about individuals, government or privately-owned production centers.

A. The Klawe Company and Marck Company in Warsaw produce pharmaceutical instruments, biological medicines and vaccines. The Klawe Company is the largest such company in Warsaw. In Lvov there was a firm called Serum Seravac which made serums and vaccines. At Pulawy there was a firm by the same name which made serums and vaccines. A Dr (fau) Krawinski, former chief of the Serum Seravac company, is now living in Breslau and is teaching at a veterinary school. He is an extremely competent man and is approximately 65 years old.

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